SONS VOTE UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST MR. MAHOOD'S RESOLUTION.

# MR. MASSEY EXPLAINS HIS ACTS.

Makes a Comprehensive Statement About the History Teacher and the Text Book Matter, and the Author of the Paper Apologises,

The anathema which a member of Lee Camp. Sons of Confederate Veterans taunched at the head of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia a week ago fell harmlessly at the feet of that official last night, and across its remains exploded beyond a peradventure, its author and its object clasped hands in friendship. The debate upon the resolution, which practically amounted an an arraignment of the Hon John E Massey, accusing him of employing a porthern teacher in one of the State summer normal schools, and influencing the use of text-books detrimental to the terests of the South, and asked for th appointment of a committee to appear before the Legislature and have the system of selecting text-books changed, and also have Mr. Massey dismissed, lasted for four bours, and was one of the most resting that has ever taken place in he history of the camp.

The attendance was unusually largemembers of Lee Camp and other distinguished persons

MR. MASSEY WAS PRESENT.

That after the camp had been called to order Mr. Massey, accompanied by Superintendent Fox, of the public schools of Richmond, entered the hall. His appearance was the occasion of no little The preliminary business of the camp was hurried through, developing othing of interest, and at the earliest ssible moment the resolution relative Mr. Massey, offered by Mr. Mahood d laid upon the table at the last meet was brought up. Commander Folkes he had received a letter from Mr. ssey, asking him to call upon and had taken upon himself to that gentleman to be present. He e said, that the camp would not desire conderan any man unheard. The resowere then read, and Mr. Folkes

wited Mr. Massey to address the camp. Superintendent Massey said he thought would be more proper for the advocates the resolutions to be first r that he might know what answer. He said he appreciated the comment paid him in inviting him to be "I think," he added, "that the titive side of the question should be argued. Let the prosecution pro-Felkes explained as his reasons

for the suggestion that he feared things might be said in the heat of argument which Mr. Massey would rather not

SOME WRANGLING. Mr. M. F. Maury said he thought Mr. Massey's position eminently proper. He, too, would like to hear what the ad-vocates of the resolution had to say in vocates of the resolution had to say in defence of their charges. "Those who have proposed this diatribe," he said, "should be the first to address the meeting, and let the members of the samp who are indifferent know what is at the bottom of all this." Mr. Maury then moved that the debate

hould open at once. Mr. John A. Lamb moved, as a substitute, that a committee of five should be appointed, and that Mr. Massey should be allowed to appear before it. Mr. Robert Lecky, Jr., vigorously opposed this, for the reason, he said, that the camp had been paraded in this to camp had been paraded in state, and others on account of its rec setion; and further, he stated, that the camp might have unintentionally armed a public official by its action, it may have harmed thought it had already done so. "It will be dangerous for us to dodge the pesticn," he added, "we can't do any good and may do much harm. The amp should have profited by recent experiences with Governor O'Ferrall. when we attack the Superintendent of Public Instruction we attack his as-sociates on the board, Governor O'Fer-

sociates on the board, Governor O'Fer-rail and the late Attorney-General Scott. Don't let us dodge behind a committee of five," he said, and con-cluded with the hope that the debate would be unlimited. Rev. Mr. Chumbley said Mr. Massey was present to explain his position, and some of the members of the camp were resent to see fair play. Some unplea-ant things would certainly be said, but ant things would certainly be said, the thought Mr. Massey would be quite afe in the hands of his friends. He cook the position that Mr. Massey's resence might have a tendency to re-

presence might have a tendency to restrict the debate.

After some further discussion Mr.

Lecky said that a charge had been made that publication houses had approached members of the camp to influence their votes. He thought the ramp was on trial. The commander of one of the largest bodies of Sons of Confederate Veterans had expressed the belief that the action of the camp was influenced by political motives. enced by political motives.

MR. MAHOOD SPEAKS.

After some further discussion, in which Colonel Pollard, Comrades Waiden, Brander, Tucker, and Stannard took part, Mr. Mahood took the floor

in support of his resolutions.

He spoke to his resolution. He said he was in a peculiar position, being the author of the resolution and the chairman of the History Committee of the camp. Yet he did not offer the resolucamp. Yet he did not the resolu-tions in his official capacity. The resolu-tions, he said, were intended as an indistment. "Had I known when I wrote the resolutions what I do now, I would not have offered them. I have found out that my father and Mr. Massey were once bitter political enemies. Did I not have an abiding faith in the justice of our cause, I would abandon them rather than allow any one to think I was rehatching old feeds and wreaking a father's vengeance on an old, defenceless man, after the death of that father. I man, after the death of that father. I know I have the whole political power against me," he continued. "I have seen it from the papers, and realized it from what people have said to me. One man urged me to drop the resolutions, because it would ruin the Democratic party."

speaker then reread his resolutions, and followed them up by reading a lengthy statement, which he had prepared a support of them. He said he had een kept "scooting" round town for the seen kept "scooting" 'round town for the last three days in order to avoid a book man who sought him, and he said he would like to know what the book publishers had to do in the particular fight be which they were engaged. 'He had been criticised, he said, and the camp had been held up to public scorn. His strange had been declared reprehensible but he wished to remark that the latticular word he used in the resolu-Governor John P. Altgelt, of Illinois, addressed an audience of about 1,000 people at Washington Park, on the Delaware river this afternoon. His subject was "Municipal and Government Ownership, and Government by Injunction."

The event which brought the ex-Governor here was the Labor-Day celebration by the United Labor League of this city. President Kraft occupied the chair, and made the opening address. icular word he used in the resolu-"anathematize"—was born out by mon use, and he could quote no less authority for it than Governor O'Fer-by who employed it recently. As he written the resolutions at first, he he written the resolutions at first, he command, they were quite mildly denuntatory of Mr. Massey and his methods, and would have been presented in that fore bad it not been for Professor Miles's letter. Indignation, he said, had dictated them in their present form. He assailed Mr. Massey, saying he was fighting to have him removed from office because of his unitness.

He was actuated by no political ambition, he said, but only by a desire that the children of the South should have a sound history. He pleaded for emancitation from the American Book Com-

pany, and denounced Barnes's history in good, set terms. In conclusion, Mr. Mahood moved that where he had used the word anathematize in his resolutions, it should be supplied by the word de-

REV. MR. CHUMBLEY'S REMARKS.

lamented Attorney-General.

fahoodism, and advocated the introduc-

tion of teachers from wherever they could be procured to the best advantage

asserting that the standard of scholar-ship in Virginia was unusually low. He was by no means certain that Barnes's

history was as bad as Mr. Mshood wished to make it. It dealt with American

history from the beginning, and was, perhaps, best in every particular except the reference to the civil war. "In jus-

tice to ourselves and the cause we represent," he said, in conclusion, "let us vote these resolutions down. If we do

MR. MASSEY'S STATEMENT.

comrades with whom he was in perfect sympathy. The conflict between the camp

and himself, he said, was only a seeming conflict, and would instantly disappear when they understood each other. "My

when they understood each other. "My young friend," he said, "has given me

tirely new to me. I never regarded Judge

on the opposite side to me in politics, but we never came in conflict with each

interest taken by the camp in procuring the best history possible for the public schools in Virginia, and said that was a

schools in Virginia, and said that was a hope in which they all moved hand in hand. In regard to that part of the reso-lution which declared him unfit for office, he said he had nothing to say, but, in behalf of those associated with him on the board, and particularly of Major Scott,

since Governor O'Ferrall could speak for

he wished to emphasize is to consideration and their integ-He spoke of his own war record,

and his inherent love for Virginia and her

Reviewing the charges contained in the

resolutions, he said he certainly would not employ a teacher who entertained the

classed with such men as Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. The man to whom such

sentiments were imputed was a native of Culpeper, and a competent teacher.

for the summer hormal were recommend-ed by the Virginia School of Methods, of which Mr. E. C. Glass, of Lynchburg, one

of the foremost educators of Virginia, is the director. Only two professors in two

normal schools came from the North, he said, and all the others were Virginians.

Until the last two years, continued he

not a dollar of money has been appro-priated by Virginia for these normal schools, and they have existed solely upon

Army of the Republic had declared against it, because they said it was too southern in tone. He said several histories had been placed on the list which had been prepared since Barnes's, and two of these were selected from twenty

books submitted to him by the United Confederate Veterans, and had been en-dorsed by the Grand Camp upon his re-commendation.

Mr. Massie gave an interesting review

Mr. Massle gave an interesting review of the different histories now before the public, and spoke in high terms of those lately written by Mrs. Lee, of Lexington, and Dr. J. W. Jones. He reviewed the work of the normal schools, and said he was quite willing to stand or fall by a common-sense decision after the eye had been cast over the field of education in Virginia and a commarison made be-

been cast over the field of education in Virginia and a comparison made between the prevailing conditions and the conditions that existed before he was appointed Superintendent.

Mr. Lecky followed. He said he opposed the resolutions on other grounds than those laid down by Mr. Massey. Their introduction had been unfortunate, because since the agitation the only contribution towards the building of their cottage at the Soldiers' Home had been

Mr. Fox was invited to address the

Mr. Fox was invited to address the camp, and gave an interesting talk on the subject of school histories.

Colonel Pollard and Mr. Courtney spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Stannard spoke against them, Commander Folkes urged the camp not to defer action.

Mr. Lecky's amendment was put and carried nem con, after which Mr. Mahood rose and said be wanted to beg Mr. Massey's pardon for his resolutions. He would offer him any reparation he

He would offer him any reparation accould make.

Mr. Massey walked across the Camp Hall and warmly grasped him by the hand, saying as he did so, that he was quite sure he had never had any differences with Mr. Mahood's father, and he was equally sure that he and Mr. Mahood would always be excellent friends.

The camp then adjourned.

ALTGELT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Inbor-Day Address-"Government by

Bold Philadelphia Bathers.

Bold Philadelphia Bathers.
(Philadelphia Times.)

A lively discussion is now going on in London as to the impropriety of mixed bathing, and the British nation is hot largell by the second of the british nation is hot largell by the second of the british nation is hot largell by the second of the british nation is hot largell by the second of the british problems of the second o

Injunction. PHILADELPHIA, September 6 .- Ex

national regutation.

e two were specialists and men of

that Jefferson Davis was to be

went on to explain that teachers

Mahood as an enemy of mine. He

or met on the stump."

a glass of water, and he raised a laugh by refusing it, saying: "Thank you, but I am on too firm a foundation to take water." He expressed gratitude at the

piece of information which is en

point Mr. Massey was offered

Mr. Massey was the next to take the

cal institution."

we shall sink to the level of a politi-

Rev. Mr. Chumbley seconded the reso-lutions merely to introduce them. He had raised a note of warning at the last meeting, he said, and would be expected BASIS OF PROSPERITY. to speak on the conservative side. He sympathized with the spirit, but not with sympathized with the spirit, but not with the substance, of the resolution. The language was entirely too strong and vindictive. Comrade Mahood, he said, has built up out of a few facts a pile bristling with anathemas. He attacked the substructure of the resolutions, and declared two out of the three stones which composed it faulty in the extreme. the Natural Resources of the Coun try Into Material Wealth-

ernment by Injunction." ST. LOUIS, MO., September 6 .- The fea-The statement that a professor in a nor-mal school had likened Jefferson Davis ture of the Labor-Day celebration in this city to-day was an address by Hon. W. to Benedict Arnold, and declared that he was so regarded in Virginia, had been J. Bryan at Concordia Park. The biggest denied by the man to whom it was at-tributed. This man also was a Virginian crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enand not a northerner, as charged, and the statement had been made in private. thusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of He spoke of the difference between a 15,000 laboring men, Mr. Bryan spoke in private and official acts and state ments. The man was strongly endorsed and had a good reputation. The remark-able part of it all was, he thought, that in anathematizing Mr. Massey they were anathematizing the Governor and part as follows: actuated by a sense of duty because the spoke fervently against what he terme

HIS ADDRESS THE CHIEF FEATURE

OF LABOR-DAY CELEBRATION.

While I find pleasure in participating in the exercises of this day, I am also observance of Labor-Day affords me an opportunity for the discussion of thos questions which especially concern the producers of wealth. In a pamphlet written by a distinguished New York banker I find the assertion that the prosperity of farmers and laborers depends upon the prosperity of the business-man. So long as one entertains such an idea he is certain to entertain erroneous views of social and political questions. All of th literary, professional, and commercial classes will find upon investigation that they rest upon those whose brain and muscle convert the natural resources of the country into material wealth, Not nly must any real prosperity begin with those who toll, but the nation's progress those who toil, but the nation's progress toward higher civilization must be measured by the progress made by the producing classes. Under every form of government, it has been possible to point a few persons possessed of meanes and refinement, but it is the average progress, or the progress of the few that must not the progress of the few, that must be considered. The improvement to be hoped for must come from efforts on your

side of politics.

Mental discipline, moral training habits of industry and economy, all have their part in improving the general condi-tion of our people, and yet the influence of legislation must not be overlocked. form of government like ours makes it possible for the people to have such legislation as they desire, but even then it is possible for a few persons to over-reach the people as a whole. The welfare of the people must be sought, not in the securing of special privileges to them-selves, but the denying of special privileges to any one.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. Labor organizations have been on

the most potent influences in behalf of the wage-earners. Labor organizations are responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much at prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time. • • The idle man is a full time. menace to the man who has employment and the number of idle men must neces and the number of side men must necessarily increase if we have a money system which constantly raises the value of the dollar and constantly lowers the market value of the products of labor. Arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employees is one of the validical reference mentioned. is one of the political reforms most need wage-earners. Until ed by wage-earners. Until arbitra-tion is secured the strike is the only weapon within the reach of labor. So-ciety at large is interested in the applica-tion of the principle of arbitration to the differences which arise from time to time between corporations and employe

Laboring people have a special interest just now in securing relief from what is aptly described as "government by injunction." The extent to which the writ of injunction has been abused in recen years has aroused a hostility which is almost universal. It is only a question of time when government by injunction will be cured by legislation. The main who left an immense fortune to be used for the education of southern people. With regard to Barnes's History, he said, that New England and the Grand Army of the Republic had declared against it, because they said it was tended as a protection against royalty, and it is to-day the main protection the

and it is to-day the main protection the people have against plutocracy, which is to the country what royalty is under a monarchial form of government.

To-night the champion of the silver cause was given a reception at the Jefferson Club. At least 5,009 people attended, and many of these were given as tended, and many of these were given an opportunity of meeting Mr. Bryan.

### QUILL CLUB WHEEL MEET.

Fred. Titus Wins the \$2,000 Handl cap for Professionals.

NEW YORK, September 6.-The cond annual National Circuit meet of the Quill Club, Wheelmen of America, which began last Saturday, was concluded tonight at the Manhattan Beach track, night at the Manhattan Beach track.

In the \$2,000 handicap, for professionals, Fred. Titus passed the judges' box in advance of McFarland, the Pacific Coast flyer, by a length, and won the much-coveted first prize of \$1,000, made up of fifty \$20 dollar gold-pieces.

The fifteen men who qualified on Saturday were on their marks promptly. The scratch men were Bald and Gardiner next to whom were McFarland,

The scratch men were Bald and Gardi-ner, next to whom were McFarland, Titus, Callahan, Steenzen, Coleman, and Aker, who were within the 100-yard mark. Kimble, Miller, Mosher, Leffer-son, and White came next-twenty, forty, and sixty, and eighty yards apart-while the "limit" man was Lee, of Cohoes, at 200 yards. 200 yards.

contribution towards the building of their cottage at the Soldiers' Home had been three loads of sand. People regarded the action of the camp in this matter, and in the matter of the Governor's election, and its incidents, as mere bids for notoriety. He moved that the resolutions of fered by Comrade Mahood be hereby rejected, and that the Commander appoint a committee of five members to be known as a history committee; that the History Committee is asked to await the action of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans in this State in all matters of history as it should be taught in the public schools of Virginia.

Mr. Maury warmly advocated Mr. Lecky's amendment, as also did Mr. Goddin. Bald and Gardiner jumped into th rear bunch on the first lap, and alternated in cutting out the pace for those around them. McFarland did not help, but plodded along until he caught up with the limit man in the last lap. Then with the limit man in the last lap. Then
Titus and Akers shot out from the
front bunch, with the former taking a
high scoop of the bank, and landing
down with a clear on the pole as he passed the training quarters. By this
"steal" he gained about a dozen yards,
and held his own until entering the
stretch for home. McFarland was
pressing the leader very hard, but could
not get up, and Titus won by a length,
half that distance separating McFarland
and Goleman, while Eddie Bald finished
fourth, a full length behind.

The time of the winner was 4:151-5,
which is 1-5 of a second better than the
two-mile handicap record. Eddie Bald
was awarded a \$50 prize in addition to the
fourth prize, for equalling the record.

NELMS AND SCHADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6.—

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6.—
A large crowd attended the bicycle races
to-day at the International Athletic
Park. All the crack riders of this city Park. All the crack riders of this city and a number from Baltimore and other places were present. In the one-mile open amateur, in which valuable prizes were given, J. Nelms, of Petersburg, was first in one of the preliminary heats, but failed to get a place in the final heat. In the two-mile tandem amateur, prize, a \$15 scarf-pin to each man of the winning team, Fred Schade, of Washington, and J. Nelms, of Petersburg, were first; E. L. Wilson and G. E. Smith, second; R. L. French and W. G. Lecompte, third, and L. R. Smith and J. E. Mitchell fourth. Time, 5:01.

Republicans Endorse Agnew.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6.—
(Special.)—A mass-meeting, held by the
Republicans at Spotsylvania Courthouse
to-day, in response to Colonel Lamb's
call. passed the following resolutions,
offered by Mr. T. E. Thomas, and warmly
advocated by Major W. W. Ashby:
"Resolved. That we, the Republicans
of Spotsylvania county, in mass-meeting
assembled, hereby ratify and approve the
action of the Republican State Committee at the meeting held in Lynchburg,
"Va., on August 18th last.
"We also reaffirm and pledge our allegiance to the regular Republican organi-

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sation of the State, and desire to express our utmost and entire confidence in the excellent judgment and wisdom of the present chairman of the party, the Hon. Park Agnew, and his efficient corps of advisers, the present State Executive Committee."

COME KING OF THE TURP.

THREE AND THIRTY YEARS A PATRON.

Defeat, But Now They Surely Lead the Van-He Is a Slayer of Tigers

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

Big Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 6.—
Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the basket- and wickerware-factory of John M. Rowe, Sons & Co., 12 north Water street, and in a short time extended to several adjoining buildings on Water street and several fronting on Delaware avenue. Before the flames were gotten under control an estimated damage of over \$109,090 had resulted, all of which is fully covered by insurance. The origin is unknown. The buildings are situated along the Delaware river, in the midst of the wholesale district. The firement experienced great difficulty on account of the dense smoke, and about twenty of them were removed to hospitals, overcome by it. In most instances they recovered in a short while. None of the remainder are seriously overcome.

Sank by Heavy Guns,

the city to-night. Captain Farrar states that the heavy guns which were on decided and could be suddenly broke from their fastenings and rolled to the lee side of the vessel smashing everything in their way. The waterways were opened by the crush and the vessel sank in about 20 minutes She lies in ten fathoms of water, with her topmasts standing out of the water. It is rewible that the guns can be re-

possible that the guns can be re

covered. The wreck is in the path of coastwise vessels, and is dangerous to

GEN. LEE AND PRIVATE SMITH.

Two Occasions on Which the For-

mer Entertained the Latter.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

Henry H. Smith, the well-known cot

ton broker, of Atlanta, Ga., is a model

business-man, and apparently the last

person in the world to take any liberties

with a stranger. But appearances are

sometimes deceptive, and Smith makes out a strong case against himself in a story which he occasionally tells when he attends a Confederate reunion. "In the early part of the war," said

"I was a private soldier

Stonewall Jackson in Virginia. At tha time I was a mere boy, and my gun was

can imagine how tired and hungry was after I had marched two days without any food. A driving rain-storn came on, and I could hardly drag my

feet along the muddy road. A tent the roadside attracted my attention, ar

I saw a gray-bearded face peoping out

at the marching troops.
"'Hello, old man' I shouted; 'got anything to eat in there'
"'Yes; what's the matter?' the man

"I told him I was hungry and had

"Come right in,' said the old fellow

"Into the tent I plunged in a hurry,

throwing down my gun and smacking my lips in anticipation of a square meal.

a drink of water, and handed me a gourd from a bucket in one corner of the tent. I took a big drink and got

ready to depart.

"You have been very kind to me.' I said to my new friend, 'and I would like to know your name.'

"My name is Lee,' was the answer.

"Lee-what Lee?' I asked him-not

'That is my name,' was his quiet re-

"Well, I was taken aback, of course

but I was young and cheeky and I made the best of it. Soldiers had no handker-chiefs, and so I wiped my hand on my

breeches and gave the General's paw a

"He asked my name and told me to take care of myself as I left.

made me well known in army circles.

(Charleston News and Courier.)
The Confederate victory at Honey His

been marching two days without a scrap

almost as big and heavy as I

in the tent replied.

General Lee?'

cordial shake.

Smith.

Big Fire in Philadelphia.

LONDON. August 30,-It is no secret that the Prince of Wales is a sportsman. Old King George IV. never loved the element of chance more than this scion of royalty. So it is that this outline of the Prince's favorite out-of-door recreations, probably presented for the first time to American eyes, will interest.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 6.—Captain C. D. Farrar and crew of the wrecked schooner Agnes I. Grace, which sank off Tybee Sunday morning, arrived in the city to-night. Captain Farrar states that the heavy guns which were on deck suddenly broke from their fastenlars. There are few, bearing in mind the modest commencement of the Prince of Wales's racing stud, who would have thought it probable that within a comparatively short period his Royal Highness would be fortunate enough to secure the highest honors of the turf. That the Prince of Wales should have captured the prize and the coveted Leger at the first attempt was delightful in the extreme. but in some respects the Ascot Cup victory of Persimmon a month ago, and on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, became even more pleasant to look back upon.

The Prince of Wales has been more or less identified with the turf for three and thirty years, although his first visits to the race-course were much earlier than that. As a little boy he saw some of our finest thoroughbreds at Epsom and Ascot, and nowhere is he more at home than upon his back on Newmarket heath. When a student at Oxford he hunted with Lord Macclesfield's hounds, and later on, over the Badminton, and the Quorn, and Cottesmore (during Lord Carrington's mastership), countrie his Royal Highness proved himself thoroughly at his ease, while the West Norfolk hounds have always found in him a generous supporter. A writer describing the Prince's first day in the Midlands, during his visit to Earl Spencer, at Althorp, said: "One good hour did they run, during which his Royal Highness was certainly not like a candle under a bushel. Everybody who had not too much to care for in himself paid marked attention to his performance. and it is not too much to say that, if ever a man acquitted himself to the sat-isfaction of his examiners, the Prince of Wales did so on that eventful morn-

"I do not transgress confidence quoting the expressions of a very hard rider and a very good judge: 'There are few young 'squires, bred and born in a hunting country, who could hold their own with his Royal Highness.'" It was own with his Royal Highness." It was in respect of this day's sport that Lord Spencer asked Charles Payne, the hunts-man of the Pytchley, what he thought of the Prince of Wales. "Make a capital king, my Lord," said Payne. "I'm glad my lips in anticipation of a square meal. The stranger opened a camp-chest and invited me to help myself. You should have seen the way I sailed into the rations. I ate ravenously, without saying a word, and for the time forgot all about my kind host.

"Finally he asked me if I would have a strain of water and honder. you say so-and why?" asked Lord Spen-cer. "Sure to-sure to do that-he sits so well," responded the huntsman. During his visits to various country seats Prince has often been out with the hou of the district, and for some time after his father's death he kept on the harrier at Cumberland Lodge. His interest in hunting and hunting men has neve His interest in

flagged Some interesting stories are told of that famous hunting parson, the late "Jack" Russell, in relation to a visit he paid to Mr. Harry Villebols at Markham Hall when the Prince of Wales and a distin guished company were the guests. veteran sportsman had an opportunity of enjoying himself with the West Norfolk pack, and his Royal Highness did him the honor of inviting him to Sandringham. So agreeable was this visit to all con-cerned that the West Country sportsman was asked again in the Christmas week, and plumed himself mightily upon having "danced the old year out and the new year in" with the Prince of Wales at the

"A few days later my command was on the march, and had just reached a bridge when it was ordered to open ranks to let General Lee pass.
"I was standing at the head of the line, He amused the royal party considerably one day at dinner by sending his plate up for fish the second time, "when," as he remarked, "I remember that's the very "I was standing at the head of the line, and when the General dashed up, followed by a negro servant riding on another horse, I could not keep still.

"Howdy, General!" I shouted.

"Why, Smith, my boy,' he replied as he pulled up his horse. 'Here, Smith, get on this horse and follow me. remarked, "I remember that's the very thing my wife charged me, on leaving home, not to do." A third visit to Sandringham was subsequently paid, and it was the intention of the Prince-frus-trated only by illness in the royal house-hold—to have had a few days with Mr. Russell and the Devon and Somerset stag hounds. Preparations had already been made for him at Dunster Castle been made for him at Dunster Castle when the postponement of the trip was announced.

### HUNTING IN INDIA.

he pulled up his horse. 'Here, Smith, get on this horse and follow me.'

"The negro turned over his horse to me and I mounted him.

"I rode off with my commander, feeling mighty good, I can tell you; but those rascals at the bridge were bound to have their fun, and about a thousand of them set up a yell.

"Take him along General,' they to have their fun, and about a thousand of them set up a yell.

"Take him along General,' they howled. 'He ain't no good—never was on a horse before in his life—can't do nothing but eat—take him and keep him?

"That was the send-off my comrades gave me; but the General understood the humorous side of camp life, and he merely smited and kept straight ahead.

"I accompanied him a short distance and returned to my company in the course of an hour or two, after the General's staff had joined him.

"That is the story of my meeting with Bob Lee. Do you wonder that we boys all took a fancy to him? He was just as clever to Private Smith as he would have been to a general, and I could see that it was a pleasure to him to share his rations with me.

"But the boys guyed me about it a long time. They told the story with lots of fanciful flourishes, and three years later, when I went to the West as an officer on General Forrest's staff, I found that the tale had preceded me and had made me well known in army circles." It may, however, be truly said that his It may, however, be truly said that his Royal Highness has had experience in hunting and shooting of all descriptions in all parts of the country, from his boyhood onward. While in India he killed six tigers in one day at Nepaul, and during the same tour he derived much enjoyment from elephant shooting and pig-sticking. The widely-increased attention given to yachting has been enormously stimulated by the performances of the Britannia and the Prince as keenmously stimulated by the performances of the Britannia, and the Prince as keeniy enjoys a sail before the wind as the pleasures of the field and the race-course. But from the nature of things, his patronage of the turf was bound to attract most notice from the masses of the people, among whom it is usually supposed that the first receive which the Bayes! that the first race in which the Royal jacket was carried was run at Newmar-

jacket was carried was run at Newmar-ket exactly twenty years ago.

This match, between the Prince's Arab steed Alep, ridden by Jones, and Lord Strathnairn's Avowal, steered by the late Tom Chaloner, aroused a good deal of interest at the Newmarket July meeting of 1877. It took place over four miles of the Round Course, and resulted in an easy victory for Avowal, the Arab being beaten by thirty lengths. For iong afterwards the Prince's position as a race-horse owner was almost one of The Battle of Honey Hill.

(Charleston News and Courier.)

The Confederate victory at Honey Hill was won on the last day of November. 1864. It frustrated General Sherman's plan for cutting off the line of retreat from Savannah, and the capture of General Hardee's troops in and around that city and in front of Sherman's march. The fail of Savannah, the evacuation of Charleston, and General Sherman's march through the State, and the surrender of the Confederate armies, caused the great success at Honey Hill to be overlooked. Three printed northern accounts of "Honey Hill" are in circulation. No Confederate account has yet been written! The want of such an account induced gentlemen identified with this battle to request Captain Courtenay, carly in the year, to write it. He declined, suggesting that some one who had been in the battle could best do this. The request was renewed in the spring, and pressed earnestly upon Captain Courtenay, who finally agreed to do what he could in the matter. His correspondence, begun in March last, has since grown to large proportions, and covers nearly all the important and accessible information in Georgia and South Carolina. To collect it has required six months of very hard work. The authentic information thus gathered corrects the United States War Records and other publications—in regard to Honey Hill; shows the true list of the several commands engaged, and supplies information heretofore unknown.

We know little of the engagement at Honey Hill and of those who took part in it, except that it resulted in one of the most brilliant Confederate victories of the war. In undertaking to tell the true story of the battle Captain Courtenay is performing a most valuable and patriotis service. The work of writing the history of the battle Captain Courtenay is performing a most valuable and competent hands. iong afterwards the Prince's position as a race-horse owner was almost one of courtesy, although he sometimes acted as nominator. For instance, he named Iroquois for the Stockbridge Cup in 1883. This American winner of the English Derby was owned by Pierre Lorillard. So far back as 1871 the Prince of Wales registered those same Royal colors which had for so many years been missed from Weatherby's list. He has not, as a winning owner, outstripped the total of that other Prince of Wales, who, previous to his accession to the throne as George

winning owner, outstripped the total of that other Prince of Wales, who, previous to his accession to the throne as George IV., manifested an immense 'sterest in the turf, but there is no doubt that he will do so. Considering the comparatively small value of the stakes in the last century, the success of the Royal jacket was stupendous, although it must be borne in mind that competition and the average size of the fields were much less formidable than now.

Between 1734 and 1792 the Prince won 185 races, including the Derby, with Sir Thomas, and eighteen King's Plates. After the dispute with the Jockey Club the Prince withdrew from the turf for some years, but between 1800 and 1837 he won 117 races, and then again, as King, between 1827 and 1830, he carried off twentyone more. So that during the twenty years that his Majesty patronized the turf he won 313 races, including the Derby, thirty King's Plates, and ten cups, and it is estimated that the total of his winnings and stakes amounted to 69,699. This record of success is really remarkable, and compares very favorably with the majority of modern achievements.

When the illustrious owner of Persimmon registered his colors and commenced his ventures as an owner of horses, he did it in an exceedingly quiet fashion. But the news that the Royal purple was

But the niws that the Royal purple was once again to be in evidence caused a pleasant commotion in the Eghan District on the last day of March, 1871, and the little stand erected on the course at Down Barns, near Hayes, was quite inconveniently gended with fashionable

visitors, among whom were Prince Za-ward of Saxe-Weimar and Lord Rosebery. The arrival of his Royal Highness was signalized by the playing of the national anthem, and then six hunters were weigh-ed out for the Challerge Cup-a three-mile steeplechase, with twenty-four fences and a water Jump.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

It was the Tenth Royal Hussars who had organized this cheerful little gathering, and the Prince entered for the cup by virtue of his position as colonel of the regiment. Great was the disappointment of the ladies that the black Championas to whose "quality" the critica said very few compilmentary things—was unable to beat Lord Valentia's Wellington. The Prince's gelding, ridden by Captain Bulkeley, had to remain content with second place and a ten lengths' beating. His Royal Highness's serious illness at the close of 1871, and his subsequent voyage to India, stopped immediate active concern with the affairs of the turf, and the Newmarket match of 1877 brought no good fortune.

The third attempt was lucky, but the first royal victory was obtained "over the sticks." This was at the Household Brigade meeting, held at Sandown Park in March of 182. Seven runners contested the cup, and a desperately tight finish resulted in the success of the Prince of Wales's Fairplay-formerly called Findelbergen-ridden by the Hon. Luke White, now Lord Annaly, which beat Lord Capell's Shabbington by a neck. An attempt to win the "Cross Country Derby" at Liverpool, in 1884, was unsuccessful, The Scot being unable to obtain a place in Voluptuary's Grand National. Nor was there any better result in 1839, when the Prince ran two horses in a large field. Frigate won by a length from Why Not, the Prince's Magic being unplaced, while his second string fell. Magic was a hardworked horse, which, in his day, belonged to several owners. The Prince was fortunate enough to win the Lancashire Steeplechase with him at Manchester on the Easter Monday of 1839, and Hettie also carried off a few unimportant races. the Easter Monday of 1889, and Hettie also carried off a few unimportant races.

By pluck and sheer persistence the Prince of Wales in a few years overcame the ill-luck that appeared to follow his fortunes. At the commencement of the decade he began to show in the list of winning owners, and, thanks principal to Barracouta, Pierrette, County Council, and The Imp (which had won the Jubilee at Kempton for Sir James Mackenzie ir 1850), he was credited with nearly \$5,000 disappointments, of course, as there must be for all who take an active part in breeding and racing. Derelict turned out to be an unfortunate animal, as Loyalist to be an unfortunate animal, as Loyalist had been previously, and it was not until Florizel II, appeared on the scene that the Prince could boast of possessing a really high-class race-horse.

It was on the advice of John Porter that Perdita II, had been purchased for the Sandringham Stud, and this has proved to be a rare piece of good fortune for his Royal Highness. The son of St.

proved to be a rare piece of good fortune for his Royal Highness. The son of St. Simon and Perdita II. gave none too encouraging an account of himself as a 2-year-old, but the following season he secured a couple of races at Ascot, and in 1895 carried off a handleap at Gatwick, and the Goodwood Cup followed. So it will be seen-bearing in mind also the 1,000 guineas triumph of Thais, the death of whose dam, Poetry, was a piece of bad of whose dam. Poetry, was a piece of bad luck-that the Prince has already won a large number of the most important events on the turf.

#### OLD SMITH THE COUNTERFEITER. One of the Most Skilful of His Kind In Dying in Abject Poverty.

(Washington Post.) "Charles H. Smith, who engraved the plates for those two \$1,000 notes which a firm in Louisville sent here for redemp tion a couple of days ago, when they were found to be counterfeits, is dying of

found to be counterfeits, is dying of paresis," said Chief Hazen yesterday.

"He is dying in abject poverty, and his son, who is almost as brilliant a man as his father was, is now under indictment for assisting old Brockway in his last scheme to turn out false money. There is something pathetic in the career of old Smith. At one time he was the trusted employee of the American Bank-Note Company, and afterwards in the National. He never enjoyed any of the rewards which come at times to the exrewards which come at times to the expert counterfeiter, for he was merely the tool of W. E. Brockway, the most famous counterfeit engineer whom we have ever had in this country.

"Brockway seems to have acquired some influence over Smith way back there in the fiftles, for we find him then

some influence over Smith way back there in the fifties, for we find him then turning out notes which passed over the counters of banks, and which were even accepted by the government at times. Brockway always, in one way or another, eluded conviction, until 1805, when it will be remembered that he was arrested, and three quarters of a million of dollars in spiendidly counterfeited notes were captured. He is now serving a tenyear sentence in the penitentiary. In this last issue Smith was too old to do the work of the engraving, but his son, who was aimost as expert as his father, did a good deal of it.

"But up to this time nearly all the bills put out by Brockway were executed by poor, old Smith. Smith was merely a machine. Brockway would give him an order for so many 2500 or \$1.000 notes, just about as the old note companies would have done, and the old engraver would have them at the required time. Smith lived simply, while Brockway lived like a prince. Yot at the time of Brockway's conviction he was in comparative poverty. In all that time he never seems to have laid up against a rainy day. He did not have even a plece of real estate. It is always the way with those poor devils who waste their brain to rob the government, when they might have amassed a fortune by legitimate means.

"Just look here," he said, opening a book filled with various counterfeit

"Just look here," he said, opening a book filled with various counterfeit notes. "Here are some bills done by Smith that have eluded the government Smith that have cluded the government officials themselves, who have received thousands of dollars of them. In most cases they are duplicates of notes which Smith made for the government when he was in the employ of the bank note company.

"It is a strange thing that he could have reproduce his own work without

never reproduce his own work without some flaw. This is natural, however,

never reproduce his own work without some flaw. This is natural, however, when you think that the most expert draughtsman cannot write his own signature twice so that one will fit exactly over the other. There is always something which will give the counterfeit away. Some of his notes were so very near the genuine that for a long time the most expert men in the government service could not decide which was the real and which was the counterfeit.

"These notes which have just come from Louisville have doubtless been going the round for a long time without detection, certainly since 1887. There is not as much counterfeiting as formerly. With the deaths of Brockway and Smith the best of them will have passed away. Criminals see that it doesn't pay. By experience they have been taught that even the best counterfeiters either die in the penitentiary or in poverty. Old Smith, for instance, belonged to a highly prominent family, people in the best social position, yet his end is as wretched as if he had been born and bred a criminal."

Police Raid a Negro Ball-Room

The police raided Odd-Fellows Hall, on Second street, early this morning, and made eighteen arrests. There was a colored junketing party there last night attended by about 400 negroes, and the crowd grew disorderly this morning with the above result.

Member of Congress: I want to get that speech copyrighted which I delivered in the House just before the close of the

## A FIEND LYNCHED A TERRIBLE CRIME COMMITTE

in a Most Horrible Manner-Tal

From the Officers by Unknown Per

IN PATRICK COUNTY.

The Perpetrator Murders His Vietir

STUART, VA., September 6.-(8 On Saturday afterno ere that Henry Walls had Miss Sadle Cook, a highly young lady, in the extreme portion of Patrick, about twenty-el niles from Stuart. Immediately

Woolwine; W. D. Via, Coroner, and Com monwealth's-Attorney J. M. Ho started for the scene of the mure News was received here this ever Miss Cook and then cut her throat. report has just been received that Walls was lynched last night, and this is be lieved to be true

The Lynching Confirmed. )

RALEIGH, N. C., September 6.-A special from Mount Airy, N. C., to the News and Observer, says that near Friends Mission, Va., Miss Sadie Cook, a respectable white girl, was assaulted by Henry Wall (white), aged about 21 years. After accomplishing his purpose, Wall dealt his victim several blows over the head with a hoe, knocking her insensible, and then placing her head on a log crushed it with 14-pound stone which was left lying loody near by. Wall then cut the girl's broat, severing the windpipe, and dragging the body some fifty yards up ravine, threw it into a branch, where was soon afterwards found. Meantime, he went to a spring near by and was found washing the blood stains from his clothing.

The excitement became so intense that this afternoon Wall was taken by unknown parties from the officers and lynched near the scene of the crime

WELCH, W. VA., September 6.—(Special.)—Henry Gray was arrested at Coburn, Va., by the authorities and brought to this place last night by Detective Fuddeston and turned over to Deputy-Sheriff John W. Waldron, who took him to jail. The jailkeeper had retired, and Waldron experienced some trouble in awakenis Waldron chased him for nearly a mile, but failed to recapture him. Gray is wanted in this county for the murder Dennis Harston, at Algoma, on the night of January 12, 1895. He went to Harston's home and told bim to get up out of bed. When he raised up Gray fired, the bullet taking effect in the abdomen. Harston lived thirteen days. Gray escaped, and

Personals and Briefs.

Miss Janey P. Steel, of Washington is on a visit to her father, Dr. George B. Steel. Mesars, A. J. Liess and G. A. Thilow have returned to the city from the Warm Springs.

Miss Maud G. Steel leaves for Hol lins this morning to resume her studies at that institution.

Miss Bessie Seale, of Lexington, Va., is the guest of Mrs. L. P. Hill, No. 120 north Lembardy street.

Mr. Roy Lewis left Sunday evening for Athens. Ga., where he will attend the law school of the University of Georgia. Mr. J. J. Royster and Mr. Edwin Royster of No. 200 cast Franklin street, are home from Washington for Labor-

Miss Maude Wilkinson and Miss Be sie Lee have returned home, after a delightful visit of a few weeks to

Dr. W. H. Harbaugh, who has been very ill for some time, is reported by Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Jr., as being some-

Mrs. Wright and two children, of No. 26 Meadow-Bridge road, are visitin friends and relatives in Powhatan an Amelia counties.

Miss M. Louise Steel has just re-turned from a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in King and Queen and King William counties.

Captain Bob Wright, who has be engineer on a summer excursion ve at New York for several months, i returned to Richmond.

Mr. Arthur H. Taylor, local editor of the Nortolk Pilot, spent Sunday and yesterday in Richmond, visiting his bro-ther-in-law, Mr. H. A. Hawkins.

Mrs. Lightfoot, a well-known Fulton lady, sustained a slight stroke of paraly-sis Saturday night. She is the wife of Captain Lightfoot, of the dredging fleet.

Mr. R. G. Thornton, of the Richm Paper Company, has just returned f a visit to San Francisco, where he t the Klondike gold fever is position. raging.

Misses Teresa and Marie Higgins have returned, after a delightful visit of three months to New York, Madison Barracks, Englewood, Nyack, and Baltimore.

The work of construction on a new switch tower and station, to be located at the Oriesns-Street Station of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, was be-gun yesterday.

The monthly reception of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held last night at the residence of Mrs. J. Tyler Jobson, on Marshall street. Quite an assemblage of young

The entire "Nancy Hanks" Company drove from the Jefferson to Gien Al-len on the hotel tally-ho Sunday after-noon, and visited Captain John Cussons

Miss Gussie Holst returned home Se urday from a visit to Miss Rosalia Li bert, of Petersburg. She was accom-panied by Miss Liebert, who will spec-several days with her.

Officer L. H. Hatcher, of the First District, had the misfortune to lose his revolver Thursday night. The inde-will confer a favor on him by leaving it at the First Police Station.

The Little Helpers of the Poor, of the Sixth-Street Lutheran church, have railed nobly to the assistance of the signamity on Baker street, and have domuch toward sileviating their distress.

Mr. Henry Carr, a well-known farmer of King William county, brought to the city last Saturday a monster lemon measuring 10 1-2 inches in circumference which he had raised on his land.

Miss Luia Belle Purvis and her to little cousins, Misses Janie and Sas Hix, and John Daniel Hix, return from the mountains of Virginia Satu day night, where they have been span ing some time.

NEW YORK, September 6 M. Sycie, Stuart; S. M. Block,

copyright Clerk: All right, sir. Who's the author.

(Cleveland Leader.)

Parker: I believe these weather clerks
tust guess at it.

Deacon: Oh, no; they'd get it right once
in awhile if they just guessed.